Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 55.—[New Series. TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1829. WHOLE NO. 235. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30. 1828 —84tf.

PHILADELPHIA Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

OF COACHES, *Charioteers, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c.*

which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER. jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HIESKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising everyarticle in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains andcarpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A

Geographical Synopsis.

BY P. BARRY.

THIS work is in tabular form and exhibits, at one view, the area in square miles, population, government, religion, state of society, revenue, military strength, seat of government, largest city, river, mountain, with their dimensions; the latitude, minerals, staple productions, with other valuable information of all the modern Geographical divisions of the earth.

It will be published on fine paper, in the neatest manner, and delivered to subscribers at $1 per copy, or 2 00 lined and hung with rollers.

N. B. The approval of several literary gentlemen, who have examined the manuscript, is attached to the subscribing prospectus.

21tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st Aug. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. ight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B.—Great care will be taken to give general satifaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[t1 A.]

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, vs. Susannah Sharpe. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armstrong, vs. Samuel Armstrong. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45...., pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, vs. Eleanor Pressly. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

OBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, vs. Deborah Raper } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY. Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William Roberds vs. Margaret Roberds. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

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ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1289.

Asher Lyon, vs. Lucinda Lyon. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

RDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69f.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes,
Do. " Cassimeres,
Lastings and Circassians,
5-4 French Bombazines,
Bombazetts,
Cotton Cassimeres,
Union Drill,
Brown French Drilling,
English mix't Do.
Blk striped Satin,
4-4 mix'd Cambiet, (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown Sheetings,
" " " " do. Bleached,
Superior Cotton Shirtings,
7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick,
3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks,
Russia Sheeting and Drillings,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
Very fine Irish Linens,
A great variety of Calicoes,
Linen Cambrics,
Long Lawns,
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin,
4-4, and 6-4 Figured Leno,
Fine Swiss Muslin,
Jackonet and Mull Muslin,
White bordered Cravats,
Do. " Swiss,
Do. " Italian, (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Gros De Ete Robes,
Col'd Gros De Nap.
Batisse Dresses,
Italian and China Silks,
Silk Shawls and Hkf's.
White and Black silk Stockings,
Do " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery;

Boots and Shoes; Leghorns; Whips; Canes; Umbrella's; Muff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware; An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

—ALSO—

An assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer low, for CASH, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54tf.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, vs. Edward Buckner. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

Valuable Mills and Land

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next, on the premises, at a credit of one and two years, the *Mills* and *Land* adjoining on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county, known by the name of Douthet's Mills, subject to the widow's right of dower, in the same. The tract of land partly occupied by the mill and pond contains about

One hundred Acres,

and is sold under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the purpose of making a divison among the numerous heirs of the late proprietor.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

April 20, 1829.—7t35.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years specified:—

Persons' Names.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Year.*
Saml. Harris's heirs,	440	$300	1827
Lewis Baird's heirs,	1040	$740	1826-7
Daniel Black,	100	$150	1825
Frederick Cimeroe,	350	$350	1826
John Olliver,	50	$50	1825-6
Benjamin Cooper,	200	$150	1826
John Hues,	100	$100	1826
David Hues,	200	$200	1826
Guthridge Garland	150	$150	1826

SAMUEL McD. TATE, Former Sheriff of Burke.

Morganton, May 10, 1829.....10t242.

A. Torrence & co.

ARE now opening an extesive assortment of fashionable *GOODS.*

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE

LAND DEEDS, SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
WARRANTS, WITNESS TICKETS,
ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, &c. &c. &c.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

POETRY.

From the Port Folio.

THE EARL'S MINSTREL.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Angelo turn'd away. He was a poor
Unhonor'd minstrel, and he might not breathe
Love to the daughter of an earl. She rais'd
Proudly her beautiful head, and shook away
From her clear temples the luxuriant hair,
And told him it would ever please her well
To listen to his minstrelsy—but love
Was for another lip!—and then the tear
Stole to her flashing eye; for as she spoke
There rose up a remembrance of his keen
Unstooping spirit; and his noble heart
Given her like a sacrafice, and she held
Her hand for him to kiss, and said "Farewell:
Think of me Angelo!" and so pass'd on.
The colour to his forehead mounted high,
And his thin lip curl'd haughtily; and then,
As his mood had changed he bowed his head
Low in his bosom, and remained awhile
Lost in his bitter thoughts; and then again
He lifted to its height his slender form
And his moist eye grew clear, and his hand pass'd
Rapidly o'er his instrument, while thus
He gave his feelings way:—

It did not need that alter'd look,
Nor that uplifted brow;
I had not ask'd thy haughty love,
Were I as proud as now.

My love was like a beating heart,
Unbidden and unstay'd;
Yet had I known but half its power,
It had it not been betray'd.

I did not seek thy titled hand;
I thought not of thy name—
I only granted utterance
To one wild thought of flame!

I did not dream thou couldst be mine,
Or I a thought to thee—
I only knew my lip must let
Some burning thought go free.

I loved thee for thy high-born grace,
Thy deep and lustrous eye;
For the sweet meaning of thy brow,
And for thy bearing high;

I loved thee for thy stainless truth—
Thy thirst for higher things—
For all that to our common lot
A better temper brings.

And are they not all thine—still thine?
Is not thy heart as true?
Holds not thy step its noble grace—
Thy cheek its dainty hue?

And have not I an ear to hear—
A cloudless eye to see—
And a thirst for beautiful human thought,
That first was stirr'd by thee?

Then why should I turn from thee now?
Why should I not love on:
Dreaming of thee, by night, by day,
As I have ever done?

My service shall be still as leal,
My love as purely burn:
It shames me of my selfish thought
That dream'd of a return!

He married her! Perhaps it spoils the tale:
But she had listened to his song, unseen,
And kept it in her heart; and by and by,
When Angelo did service for his king
And was preferred to honor, she betrayed
Her secret in some delicate way that I
Do not remember—and so ends the tale.

FROM THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

THE SHIPWRECK OF THE MIND.

I've seen the dark ship, proudly braving,
With canvass spread and streamlet waving,
The ocean's stormy tide:
I've seen the ship, sunk in the wave;
The ocean was the seaman's grave;
And lost its country's pride.

I've seen two armies proudly meeting,
With throbbing heart and bosom beating,
Swift flying to the field:
I've seen their swords tipt with red,
The battle ground heap'd o'er with dead;
Pursued by force the mighty fled:
Compell'd by power to yield.

Yet sadder scenes mankind can know,
Than proud bark lost, or soldiers wo,—
The shipwreck of the mind:
In vain mankind may seek relief;
Borne down by sorrow, pain, and grief;
We can no rescue find. G. W. B.

PRAYER.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear;
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

From the New England Farmer.

SINGULAR FACTS.

Some few years since, a young gentleman of Massachusetts, Mr. S—, then a student at College happened in company with a young lady; the consequence was a mutual affection took place. Each was conscious of the deep rooted passion, but neither knew the sentiments or affection of the other. —Mr. S—being at that time under no circumstances to marry, thought not proper to pursue his inclination or reveal his affection for the lady. She, on her part not imagining that Mr. S—had an affection corresponding to that of her's and not expecting ever to be addressed by him, was courted by Mr. B—, and shortly afterwards engaged to marry him:—They were published, and the time for marriage appointed. The lady happened to have her nuptal suit making near where Mr. S—was—he fell in company with her again, and understanding that she was on the point of marriage let her know, that it had been his design ever since his first acquaintance with her in marriage, as soon as his circumstances would admit. She asked him whether he was sincere in what he said—he assured her he was, and that he had an affection for her from the first time he saw her, which instead of being lessened by time, was increased. Hereupon she frankly owned to him, that from that time she had to the present moment an affection for him, and that had she known that he had a similar one for her, she never should have admitted, the addresses of Mr. B—, much less have made him a promise of marriage. But what could they do! The day appointed for the marriage ceremony was near at hand. All was consternation, However, on consultation, they agreed that Mr. S—should go and state the affair to the father of the lady. He rode with the speed of a post, found the old gentleman at home and opened the case to him without delay. He had scarcely ended when Mr. B—entered the house. After compliments the old gentlemen informed Mr. B—of the errand of Mr. S.—. Upon which, they requested the old gentleman's advice in the matter. He told them the case was new, unexpected and surprising to him; he knew not what to say, that at present he could give no other advice than that they should both go to his daughter, and that there they should endeavor to settle the matter amicably among themselves. The young gentleman then set out together to visit the lady, on this all important business. The one could, with propriety, claim by solemn promises the other by previous affection. On the whole they agreed that Mr. B—should visit her first, and that Mr. S—should come at a time agreed. The reader is left to judge of the anxiety in the minds of Mr. B—and the lady at their interview, and of Mr. S—in his absence, when minutes moved on with the pace of a snail. Mr. S—waited impatiently for the appointed moment, and then attended. The lady told Mr. B—that as she had proceeded so far, of he insisted on her being married to him she should not refuse: but at the same time told him, that Mr. S—had a greater share in her affections than he had Mr. B—had more good sense than to insist on her giving him HER HAND when Mr. S—had HER HEART. Mr. B—returned home and shook off the effects of the disappointment. Mr. S—married the lady and lived happily. But mark the sequel. Mr. B—and the sister of Mr. S—being on a distant visit chanced to meet, began an acquaintance which issued in their marriage. They all lived in perfect harmony—and Mr. B—in his good humor, often said that he had a wife as much better than the other as she had a husband better himself.

At a court martial, an Irish officer, when questioned whether he had not given the lie to a certain person, replied, "No; I only said, that either he or the colonel had told a lie, and that I was sure it wasn't the colonel."

SUICIDES—The suicides in the dominions of his "celestial" majesty, the emperor of China, it is said amount to ninetenths of the untimely deaths reported to the government; and Judge You has put forth a proclamation prohibiting the "wicked custom of despising life, and terminating one's own existence" The ladies are the guilty, seven times in ten.

SMALL AFFAIR.—A pamphlet has been published in New York developing the project of establishing a rail road of 1000 miles in length and to be constructed at an expense of $8,000,000 to 15,000,000, from the Hudson to the junction of the Mississippi at Rock river.

On the 19th ult. the *Gearge Washington*, said to be the largest vessel that ever appeared at New Orlens sailed from that port for Liverpool with upwards of 2,800 bales of cotton on board.

Mr. Lee's Letter.

The reader will be pleased with the manly letter of Richard Henry Lee, one of the expelled clerks at Washington. Mr. Van Buren and Maj. Eaton may have cause to regret their tyrannical expulsion of able men and able officers. The letters of Slade and Lee, are seed sown in ground well prepared by public discontent and indignation, and will produce fruit. We are informed upon undoubted authority, that through all the revolutions in France, from 1782, to 1815, that the four thousand clerks in the employment of Government, were never proscribed for political opinion. In England, the same rule is observed in regard to subordinate offices. In those Regal Governments, the enquiry is not what are a man's opinions, but if he is a faithful and vigilant officer. Frequent as are ministerial revolutions in France and England, their consequences extend no farther than to the Heads of Departments—subordinate officers are not punished for being either Republicans or Imperialists, Whig or Tory, Catholic or Anti-Catholic in their opinions. In the U. States—in this *Republic* only, are men proscribed for the freedom of opinion, and *punished* for the independent exercise of their elective privileges.

It is impossible to characterise the proscriptive policy, otherwise than as undisguised, unmitigated tyranny—for which nothing can be pleaded but the tyrant's reason, *that it shall be so.—Whig.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors: You did me the favor, a few days ago, to publish my name among those of my honored fellow citizens who have been ejected from public employment for the sole reason that they preferred one citizen to another, for the Chief Magistracy of their country.

A reproach unprecedented in our Official Papers, and forbidden by all the proprieties of the elevated occasion, was pronounced, on the *fourth of March*, against that truly illustrious citizen who lately presided over the Republic.* The terms of this reproach insinuated, that the reform of his "corrupt" administration would require the dismissal from office of "unfaithful and incompetent" incumbents. Thus, more than half a million of citizens were insulted by a general charge of willingness to support a "corrupt" Administration, and the stigma is affixed, by the act of dismissal, to individuals. I owe it to self respect to resist this implication, by saying, that not a pretence of unfaithfulness or incompetency has been made by those with whom I had been officially connected; and equally to truth and gratitude, to vindicate Mr. Adams from a charge (now publicly as it had been heretofore privately made) of using his official influence to place me in an office, in violation of principle and the just claims of others.

It was alleged, as a ground of remonstrance to the present Secretary of War, against my appointment, that it had been made by his predecessor, (at the request of Mr. Adams,) in violation of a principle of equitable advancement, which obtains in the Departments of the General Government, that when a place becomes vacant, the next incumbent is advanced to it, and the recently appointed person is assigned to the lowest grade of duty and salary; and in disregard of the claims of another applicant.

It became my duty to Mr. Adams, and to the late able and upright Secretary of War, by whom I was appointed, to present to his successor a statement to sustain the propriety of the appointment, thus made a subject of remonstrance, and to acquit him with the patriotic considerations which induced his predecessor to make it, and which were said to have been disregarded in the person of another. In that statement, I showed, conclusively, that no such violation as that alleged had been made by my appointment, inasmuch as it was indisputable, that the principle of advancement just mentioned, was not uniform in the several Departments and had not been invariably observed, even in those in which it had obtained; that it had been always customary with the Presidents to request the Heads of Departments to make appointments precisely similar to mine; that they had never been considered as violating the rights of Heads of Subordinate Departments, who, on the contrary, had always acquiesced in them, and that there was good reason, as well as courtesy, in this acquiescence of the Heads of Departments and Sub-department. In answer to the topic of personal claims of another gentleman, resulting from his relationship to a Revolutionary soldier, it was urged, that the late Secretary having the legal authority to make the appointment, had the right to compare the claims of applicants, and the patriotic considerations which induced Mr. Adams to mention my name to him, and which had decided his mind, were presented to that of his successor, by recalling to his historic knowledge, that Richard Henry Lee (whose descendant he was told was addressing him) had devoted his life to the cause of his country, that he was the mover of the Declaration of Independence, and had, in the field and in council, throughout the entire Revolutionary contest, participated in the hazards and perils of that wonderful struggle; that a brother of that Patriot had in London, while yet a citizen of Great Britain, and within the reach of her Ministry, sought, uninstructed and alone and obtained, those conferences with the French Ambassadors, which led to our Treaty of Alliance with France, and had afterwards negotiated secret alliances with Spain and Prussia; that another brother had served his country during the whole war, as one of the Board of War of the glorious "old Congress;" that another brother had negotiated, with patriotic fidelity, in times of deepest distress and necessity, relieving loans, in Holland and Germany; and that the father of him, whom the present Secretary, was asked to remove from *even the paltry share of public patronage never before asked or received by any one of the descendants of these patriots*, had served in the Southern campaign under the "great and good" Lafayette, had been made one of his Aids, and had shared with him in the dangers and the glories of the siege of York.

The generous reader will pardon this recurrence, by me, to this topic. They were alluded to, and are now repeated, only to vindicate others from unmerited reproach.

But whatever, Messrs. Editors, might have been the truth of the charge against Mr. Adams of causing a violation of principle in my appointment, *Mr. Secretary Eaton has violated the very same principle, in making that which has superceded mine!* To take from him the benefit of the justification, publicly made, of my removal, that it was to put in my place him whose claims, as the grandson of a revolutionary soldier, had been disregarded, I am compelled to state the fact, which was known to the present Secretary and to his predecessor, that a brother of the gentleman who has been appointed to supersede me is employed in the same Department, with a salary *equal to that* annexed to the place I had —But let me declare that I would be ashamed of the name of an American, could I object to *any degree of publick honour and patronage* extended to the family of a revolutionary soldier. No—I tender to the revolutionary soldier and to all his descendants my best wishes and liveliest sympathies. But let not those who upbraid Mr. Adams with the reproach of deliberately injuring one of them, urge, in justification of political proscription on the present occasion, such considerations. Have not the revolutionary worthis Glentworth, Melville, Lowrie, and many others, been displaced from offices faithfully conducted, for exercising those equal rights which they fought to vindicate, and bled to secure. And has not this been done as the first acts of the administration of a gallant, and, as we were assured, a generous Soldier? Shame! Shame!

The real motive of my removal, Messrs. Editors and of all others which have been made, was disclosed when it was publicly said that Mr. Adams had rewarded me for "partisan services." By whom is this charge made, and by whom is it gratefully received? When is it made? Now, when his revilers behold with complacence avowed partisans of the Senate Chamber, of the Hall of Representatives, of the Presses of the country, immediately and openly rewarded!

What, then, Gentlemen, is the moral of the many cases of removal which have filled the columns of your paper for the last two months?—Plainly this; that a system of proscription for opinion's sake, alike unexampled and unprincipled, has been proclaimed, and is actually enforced. Its inflictions are to be traced, not in some remote verge of a newly acquired territory, but are perpetrated in the very centre of the American Republic, in its Capitol as patriots had hoped the "Eternal City," designed to perpetuate the glory and consecrate the principles of Civil Freemen, in the name of WASHINGTON.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

Washington May 8, 1828.

The jailer at Salem has been convicted of taking a fee of 20 cents from a poor debtor in advance which he ought to have taken when he was liberated.—He was fined $1 and costs amounting altogether to $31.

A large man from Canada is now exhibiting himself in New York at 25 cents a sight! That his intellectual faculties are as much smaller than other men's as his corporeal dimensions are larger, is proved by his putting himself on a par with monkeys and babboons.

A piratical vessel had been captured and destroyed by a boat from the British brig Alacity, near Cassandro in the Gulf of Salonica. A Lieutnant and 5 men were wounded. The pirates attempted to escape by jumping into the sea but four were captured and carried into Malta.

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* The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform*; which will require particularly the correction of those *abuses* that have brought the *patronage* of the Federal Government *into conflict with the freedom of elections*, and the counteraction of those abuses which have disturbed the *rightful course of appointment*, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."

[*See Gen. Jackson's Inaugural Address.*

THE EAST ROOM.

What! "*Monsieur Tonson come again?*" Yes, gentle reader—the East Room—the identical East Room—which, according to the statements of the Vermont Patriot, was finished and furnished for President Adams to the tune of twenty thousand dollars of the People's money, in a style of courtly extravagance beyond all endurance, is under the operation of the system of "retrenchment." In the progress of "reform," at Washington, it becomes necessary, absolutely nececsary, for the accommodation in proper style of the "Farmer of Tennessee," that a still further expenditure of the People's cash be lavished upon the East Room, to furnish it in a style becoming the "simplicity of our Republican institutions." 'Tis no fiction: it is officially annouced in the President's organ, the Washington Telegraph, that $14,000 is to be expended in furnishing the East Room. The question will naturally arise in the mind of every economical man, if an expenditure of some $20.000 was made on the East Room during Mr. Adams's administration, what necessity now for an expenditure of fourteen thousand more? The People should not be deceived. The truth is, the statements made by the Jackson papers, in relation to the East Room, were false. The East Room was unfinished and unfurnished, and remains so to this day. Fourteen thousand dollars is now to be expended on the East Room, or in the purchase of gorgeous furniture, to render it *fit* for the President of a great nation. Now that Jackson is elected, and the object of all the false cant about extravagant expenditures is accomplished, the mask is thrown off, that which was condemnedas extravagant prodigality in President Adams, is lauded as economical & extremely proper in President Jackson! Can the public be insensible to such inconsistencies?

Watchman.

From the Painesville (Ohio) Tel. May 5.

Blessings of Jacksonism.—Our village last week was thrown into consternation by the arrival of a circular order from the Chief of the Engineer Department at Washington, to their agent here suspending his further operations upon the Harbor at the mouth of Grand River, and commanding an immediate discharge of all the sub agents and hands employed on that important work. It is understood also that all similar works upon the shore of Lake Erie, for the completion of which Congress has made ample provision, have received the same *quietus*. What the object of this procedure is, or whether the works will be again resumed during the present *reign*, it is impossible to determine just now. But it is certain if this suspension should continue for any length of time a great loss to the country must inevetably ensue arising from the unfinished state of the work, and the large quantity of materials now on hand.

From the Gardiner (Maine) Chronicle.

We understand that Major Grant the agent for removing the half-tide rock, from the Narrows, in the river below us, has received orders from head quarters, requiring him to suspend all further operations, and to return his papers, &c. to Washington. It is greatly to be hoped that the Government do not intend to put a stop to improvements in the navigation of this river, authorized by the laws of Congress.

Appointments.—The Baltimore Patriot mentions a report brought by a gentleman from Washington, that James Hamilton, Jr. of South Carolina, late member of Congress, [and Chairman of the famous *Retrenchment* Committee, for his services in which he is now *paid*] will be appointed to the Comptroller's office in stead of Judge Anderson, who is to be made treasurer in place of Mr. Clark. It is added, that Ex-Governor Findlay is to be Register in place of Mr. Nourse. The same paper says, on the same authority that Francis Ogden, Esq. of New York, is to be Consul at Havre, and that George Winchester, Esq. of Baltimore, is to have the Consulship at Liverpool. As these are but rumors, though probable ones, we give them as they came.

N. Y. Enq.

We have heard of a saying of *honest George Kremer!* which has some fairness in it. He retired from Washington in high dudgeon at the sight of applicants, who were hanging on the skirts of the officers now in power; *Adams and Clay were corrupt* said he, *but theirs was childs play when compared to what is going on in Washington now!*

Carlisle Clarion.

The London Standard of the evening of the the 31st says—A King's Messenger arrived at the Foreign Office at a late hour last, night with despaches from Mr. Stratford Canning at Naples. It is stated that he is about to be relieved from the cares of his embassy, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Gordon brother of Lord Aberdeen. It is probable Mr. Gordon will proceed to Constantinople.

The London Morning Herald, of the 31st, says, great surprise is beginning to be felt at no tidings having as yet arived of the place of retreat of the fugitive Stephenson.

It is currently stated that the young Queen of Portugal is going back to Brazil, to her father.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, which arrived yesterday, we have received our files of Liverpool papers to the 17th, London to the 16th of April, with Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 15th.

The Catholic Bill and Disfranchisement Bill have both passed the British Parliament. The former was carried by a majority of 104, in the House of Peers on the 10th, and received the royal signature on the the following day. The King expressed to the Duke of Wellington his sactisfaction at the firmness with which he had carried through the bill.

The following is a further extract from the Courier:—

"It must be allowed that the Duke of Wellington fills now a much larger space in the eye of Europe (large as that space was) than he did at the commencement of the campaign in the East last year. Foreign powers are now to contemplate him not only as the great General in the field, but as the successful Minister in the Cabinet. The foreign influence therefore, of such Minister, supported by the Throne on one side, by so decisive a majority in Parliament on the other, and thus wielding all the energies of so vast an empire, cannot but be great, and, we trust, will be of the utmost advantage to the peace and repose of Europe. The appointment of so able a man as Mr. Robert Gordon to be Minister to the Sublime Porte affords the means of availing ourselves for an opportunity for offering our meditaton to restore peace—whilst the talents of Lord Heytesbury will be available for the same beneficial purposes at the Court of the Emperor of Russia—and in this pacific policy we know that we shall be ably & entirely seconded by France, and, we have no donbt by Austria also."

Mr. Fyler's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Silk Trade, has been negatived by a majority of 118—the ayes being 31; the noes 141.

After the 13 of October the East India Company's treasury will be no longer open to Bills on Bengal and Madras. The Penang Register has been suppressed for using too great liberty.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Catholic Relief Bill, and to the Irish Elective Franchise Bill, on the 13th of April. When this information was communicated to the House of Commons, it is said it was received with the loudest and most enthusiastic cheering ever heard within the walls of Parliament.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople to the 10th of March, mentions that reports were current of divers assaults made by the Russians, which only tended to hasten and increase the vast efforts making by the Sultan in order to strike a decisive blow in the vicinity of Varna, if possible.

It is affirmed that the Porte means to have 300,000 men in the field, partly from Europe and partly from Asia. It still remained uncertain when the new Vizier would proceed to head quarters, as, notwithstanding his suplies of money, he had been unable to satisfy the demands of the Albians, and an immediate insurrection was apprehended as the certain consequence of his departure. The effects of the blockade began to be seriously felt in the scarcity of provisions, and it was reported that the Russians mean to declare the coasts of Syria and Caramania, and Alexaudria in a state of blockade. The naval preparations were carried on with unceasing activity, and an expedition against the blockading squadron was contemplated, but great difficulty was experinced in procuring good seamen.

A bloody but indecisive action, in which about 8000 were engaged, is mentioned as having taken place in the neighborhood of Bazardjik.

Letters from Odessa to the 13th ult. state that a considerable portion of the Russian army, under Gen. Paskewitch, had received orders to embark at Sebastopol, for an expedition against Bourgas, a place next to Varna in importance.—Should the Russians attain a footing at this place, with any considerable force, they will cut off the communiction between Shoumla and Constantinople, whilst the Russian fleet will intercept all supplies by way of the Black Sea. Other letters from the same quarter conjecture that the troops embarked at Sebastopol for Bourgas, are designed to make a direct attact on Constantinople.

Letters from Bucharest of the 21st ult. state that wounded soldiers were arriving daily at that place, and that there were frequent engagements between the out posts of the hostile armies. A division of the Russian army had marched to invest Silistria. Chiurghevo it is said was regularly besieged, and the thunder of artillery from that quarter was incessant.—The Russians mean to attempt throwing a wooden bridge over the Danube, it is supposed near Chiurghevo. Count Pahlen had left Jassy and proceeded with the troops to Silistria.

The scarcity of provisions is said to be very great at Constantinople, and the exile of several thousand Greeks and Jews had plunged these persons in great misery.

Reports from the Principalities speak of continued attacks made by the Turks on points which the Russians have fortified between Varna and the Danube, in which they were constantly repulsed.

Russian columns were hastening in all directions by forced marches to the Danube.

From the Savannah Mercury.

When the whole patronage of the Government shall be wielded solely with a view to reward the personal friends of the Executive, then may the patriot tremble for the safety of his country. When appointments to office shall be made, not for the purpose of rendering public service, or engaging eminent talents in the service of the state, but for the purpose of rewarding those who have united their influence in raising an individual to power, then may the patriot tremble for the perpetuity of our institutions. But when the applicant for office shall himself no longer plead the value of his public service, the purity of his principles, or his capacity to discharge the duties of the office which he sees, and boats only of the importance of his influence in securing the election of the individual Chief Magistrate, then may we fear that the body politic has become currupt, and that the whole system is rotten to the heart.

It is plain that the Government can be administered in purity no longer than those who administer it continue to be actuated by pure and disinterested motives. If a President of the United States from the moment of his coming into office, shall make use of his power solely for thre purpose of rewarding those who placed him there, it is evident that the purity and freedom of elections would soon be destroyed. Politicans would not seek to exalt the most capable man to office, but him who would reward them most liberally.

It is with such apprehensions as these that we have witnessed the late appointments of President Jackson. It seems as if he had inquired for no other merit in the applicant for office than that of having helped him to the Presidency. He has not sought for talents: men notoriously destitute of talents have been called to distinguished offices. He has not looked for principles: men of all principles, and without principles, have found favor at his hands. He has not regarded previous public services: the grey hairs of the veteran have been thrust aside to make room for tyros whose names are new to the country. He has not regarded virtue or morality: he has removed officers of unsullied character, and gived their places to those whose lives have been a scandal to the age. In short devotion to his own interests seems to have been the only quality sought for or valued. Well may we tremble at the future prospects of the country when such is the course of an American President.

Color of the eyes.—It is a remarkable fact, and no less so, as having remained so long unnoticed, that in Britain the dark colored eye is always found to prevail in the neighborhood of coal mines, and where coal is used as the general fuel, while on the other hand, the light blue eyes belongs to those districts in which that mineral is not used.

Testimony of a Missionary.—If an agent wishes to fill the treasury of a domestic missionary society, he goes directly to those places where they are doing much for foreign missions. Charity in this case does actually begin abroad. What towns do support domestic missions? Those that do much for foreign missions—I have been east of the Penobscot, west of Scotio, north into Canada, and south of the Ohio; and I have been an egent of a domestic missionary society. Facts every where showed me that little could be obtained for domestic missions, except from such as had their hearts previously opened in the cause of foreign missions.—*Pittsburgh Herald.*

The report that Hon. Henry Clay had been killed in a duel is contradicted;—no duel has been fought by him since his memorable rencontre with Mr. Randolph.

An Infirmary has been lately established at Watertown, near Boston, for the care and recovery of such "young gentlemen as are intemperate, and unmanageable by their parents."

At the court of oyer and terminer held at Newburgh, last week, Mrs. Cicilia Shew, a widow with six children, recovered $75 of Mr. John Thew, an infirm man of 40, because he did not marry her as he agreed to.—At the same term David Mapes recovered $325 of Jesse Weeks, because he called him a sheep stealer.

The inhabitants of Providence, R. I. have agreed to make their town into a city. They have also requested their legislature to appoint only seven Justices of the peace for the coming year instead of thirty, as has formerly been done.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1829.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

WE the undersigned grand jurors of Burke county, trust that we shall not be considered as deviating far from the line of our duty, by invoking the aid of our fellow-citizens to put down a custom pernicious to the peace order and morality of society, and to the purity of the elective franchise.

We allude to the custom which prevails with candidates, for Congress and for our Legislature, of traversing their counties or districts, attending sales, and musters and TREATING to ARDENT SPIRITS.

It seems strange that such a custom should exist among a people so enlightened, and so jealous of their rights and it is degrading to reflect, that such a people tolerate it. We think it incomparably the most fruitful source of the beastly vice of intemperance which is daily increasing and spreading its baneful and desolating effects throngh every walk of life; and we much fear that, unless the custom be suppressed by the indignant censnres of the community, the very fountains of our laws will be corrupted by ignorance and vice. When we see a man, who is in general too proud to be polite to his poorer or less educated neighbour, suddenly become *condescending* in his manners and importunate in his politeness we should pause and examine into his motives: and when we see one, who is too avarious and selfish to give a meal of victuals to a poor beggar, or a *dram* to chear his sinking spirits, —all at once become generous, riding through the country and inviting *every body* to a barbacue, and there drenching his guests with liquor, we should *mark that man*; for under the specious garb of liberality he conceals selfishness and mean ambition, and by wheedling and whiskey would cheat us of our political birth right.

But base and selfish as is the origin of the custom of *treating*, and ruinous as it is to the morals of the community, it has gradually grown into such repute that the man who is too scrupulous in morality or honor to make use of such means for promoting his cause, compelled to live in retirement, and see the legilative halls of his country filled by men who have elvated themselves into a little momentary consequence by degrading their betters with the fumes of the bottle. For the sake of good order, of morality of religion and of every thing dear to us, to all as men, as patriots and as christians we wish to see this odious custom banished from our country. We are aware that this desirable object cannot be effected by a few individuals: the effort must be made by many and must be persevered in; but we trust success will crown our efforts and that we shall before many years see its beneficial effects in the improved morals of the people, and in a more liberal and enlightened public policy.

To this end therefore

Resolved, That we will not vote for, nor othwise support any candidate for a public trust or office, who shall attempt to promote his election by *treating*.

SIGNED

Joseph L. McGimsey, FORMAN.
Robert Good, *A. H. Erwin*,
Benj. Burgin, *Jesse Burgin*,
Daniel Moore, *Saml. Brown*,
Joseph Lever, *Con. Helterbran*,
George Holiway, *John P. Hardin*,
John Garden, *Elias Hooper*,
Solomon Roper, *Matthew Baird*.

Condition of the Press improved.—Many of our readers will remember that about three years ago Martin Van Buren, a Senator from New-York, urged upon the Senate the necessity for "improving the condition of the press." If there ever existed a doubt as to what the honorable senator meant by "improving the condition of the press," recent events completely remove it.—Those long tried, able and faithful printers to Congress, Gales and Seaton have been dismissed because they refused subserviency to the party, and in their stead the supple tool Duff Green has been appointed. In addition to this, eleven other editors (whose names may be found in another column) have received the rewards of their loyalty in aggregate sum of more than $100,000, including the salary of Duff.

What has become of the patriotic alarm of those tender politicians who saw the freedom of the press expiring under the late administration? Oh! how gloriously have their fears been banished! What beautiful consistency do they display by supporting an administration which in "*two little months*," has lavished on *a dozen* partizan editors as many *hundreds of thousands of dollars* as the late administration bestowed *hundred* during twice the number of *years*. Now with these consistent gentlemen the watch word is; "all's well!" The ship is manned by a trusty crew, and the brave boys are worthy of their hire.

But we say let the people look to it.—Let them be aware lest instead of true hearted tars, they have a crew of heartless pirates not only upon the property but upon the reputation of our country; who will stick to the good ship U. S. so long as they are allowed to fatten upon her cargoes, but this priviledge being withheld will scuttle her without remorse.

The news from England will be read with interest by every friend to the rights of man.

The passage of the Catholic bill has caused a great and generally an agreeable sensation throughout the British Empire. It will probably be unpopular with two classes—namely the grasping aristocrat of who wished to monopolize offices, and with some of the lower ranks of society who conscientiously dreaded its effects upon their favorite church, and upon the policy of the country. But we think these fears are groundless.

The once tremendous thunders of the Vatican which were wont to perplex monarchs and terrify whole nations have long since ceased to roar: and if any event should occur to inflate the pride of his holiness the Pope to such a degree as to cause him to attempt to regain the last power of his predecessors, a few—perhaps one experiment will prove its futility.

The world is too enlightened now to be awed by human anathemas; and we verily believe that the late measures in parliament will rather tend to strengthen than to impair the church of England, and to secure, than to endanger the protestant succession.

We learn that John Sloan, Esq. was re-elected Sheriff, at last May term of Mecklenburg County Court.

By Fridays mail we received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the illustrious *John Jay*, formerly Chief Justice of the U. States, aged 85 years.

The following Report was made to the last Congress of the United States, showing the amount expended by the Federal Government on works of Internal Improvement, within the limits of the several States, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the first of October 1828.

Maine,	$ 11,724 22
Massachusetts,	104,042 46
Connecticut,	2,069 97
Rhode-Island,	195 19
New-York,	68,148 45
Pennsylvania,	39,728 32
Delaware,	307,104 01
Maryland,	10,000 00
Virginia,	150,000 00
North-Carolin,	1,000 00
Kentucky,	90,00 00
Tennessee,	4,200 00
Ohio,	310,159 00
Indiana,	108,623 88
Mississippi,	49,385 52
Illinois,	8,000 00
Alabama,	81.752 78
Missouri,	22,702 24
Arkansas,	44,690 74
Michigan,	48.607 95
Florida,	79,902 91

From the Massachusetts Journal.

Mr. Editor—Much was said about Mr. Clay's taking the printing of the laws, (worth $200 a year) from *Isaac Hill*, of New Hampshire, and giving it to a *decent* print. How loud and long was then the cry about corrupting the public press? Who has forgotten the *three weeks* of a bitter debate in Congress, the lively sympathy manifested for a miscreant, and awful forbodings of the downfall of liberty by means of bribery of Editors, the sentinels who guard her portals. Sir, I beg you and your readers to call to mind all this, and then read the following:

DUFF GREEN—Editor of the U. S. Telegraph, printer to the Senate and House, at the rate of $75,000 per annum.

AMOS KENDALL, Editor of the Kentucky Argus—Fourth Auditor, Salary $3,000 per year.

ISAAC HILL, Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot—Second Comptroller, salary $8.000 per year.

M. M. NOAH, Editor of the New York Enquirerer—Surveyor of New York, salary $3 000 per year.

DABNEY S. CARR, Editor of the Baltimore Republican—Naval Officer of Baltimore, salary $3,000 per year.

DAVID HENSHAW, Editor and part owner, of the Boston Statesman—Collector of the port of Boston, salary $5.000 per annnm, with a patronage of $75,000 a year.

ANDREW DUNLAP, ☞ The author of all those *low* and *scurrilous* paragraphs which have appeared in the Boston Statesman during the last four years, and in which he has abused all the most virtuous and able men of this country. They have been placed to the credit of Greene under the editorial head, but were in *fact* written by Dunlap.—He has received his *pay* by being appointed U. S. Atorney for Massachusetts—fees of office $2,000.

NATHAIEL GREENE, the *nominal* editor and publisher of the Statesman—Post Master of Boston—salary $2,000 fees $3,000—total per annum $5,000.

B. H. NORTON, late Editor of the Hartford Times. He deserted his post before the day of election came—went to Washington and obtained the appointment of Post Master at Hartford, (Con.) The circumstances being known to Jackson, he revokes his commission and gives it to John N. Niles, one of the present editors, of that paper—salary $2,000, fees $3.000—total 5,000 dols.

PETER K. WAGNER, Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser—Naval Officer at N. Orleans, salary 3.000 dols. per annum.

ABNER GREENLEAF, late editor of the N. Hampshire Gazette—Post Master at Portsmouth, salary 2.000 dols.

WALTER R. DANFORTH, Editor of the Republican Herald (R. I.)—Colector of Providence, salary 2.500 dols.

JAMES B. GARDINER, Editor of the People's Press, (Ohio)—Receiver of Public Monies for Ohio.

From the Focus.

A very respectable gentleman from Nashville has stated here, that the president had ordered the district attorney for Tennessee to take out writs of *ca. sa.* against Col. W. P. Anderson, and Col. Andrew Erwin, as public defaulters to the United States; and that the attorney, a friend of the president, had refused and tendered his commission to the president, rather than be made the tool of his private revenge. Quere—Has the president ordered *ca. sa.* against Col. Benton and Edward Livingston—both notorious defaulters.—[*Is Benton?*]

From the Arkansas Gazette.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

We regret to learn, by gentlemen who came down the Arkansas last week, that another party of our hunters have been attacked by Indians, and two of their number killed. The party was in the employ of Mr. N. Clarke of Crawford county, and consisted of five persons, under the direction of Mr. Hart. A letter was recently received from Mr. H. detailing the particulars of the murder of two of his companions, John Sellers, a white man, and Jim Bradford, a Creek Indian, who was raised by General Bradford. These men were sent out, on the morning of the 8th of January, to hunt their horses; and when about a mile from the camp, were fired on by a party consisting of about forty Osage Indians. The fire was manfully returned by Sellers and Jim, who were protected by a thicket, and was briskly kept up on both sides for more than an hour. It is stated that more than 300 shots were fired during the engagement. Mr. Hart and the two remaining men arrived by a circuitous route, in sight of their companions, in time only to see them tomahawked by their savage assailants, who immediately retired with the trophies of their dear bought victory, without discovering the remainder of the party, or their property.

This disaster happened on Red river, about 100 miles above Cantonment Towson. Mr. Hart stated that it was a party of Osages who committed the outrage, and his statement is confirmed by Mr. Chouteau, a trader among the Osages, who informed us, that a party of hunters of that nation recently returned from Red river with two scalps, one of which they said was an Indian's, and the other a white man's. We hope the agressors will not be suffered to go unpunished.

A new method of restoring drowned persons to Animation.—A Highlander of the name of Donald, belonging to Arran, was taken out of the sea some time ago, apparently dead, (being one of the crew of fishing boat upset near Bute) and carried into Port Bannatyne, where the rubbing system was put into practice with great vigor, the feet of the patient being placed close to a large peat fire, kindled as usual in the middle of the floor. At length every person who could be got, became completely tired of rubbing him, and it was generally agreed that life was certainly extinct; but they thought it might be as well to keep the body before the fire for some time, and no chance lose.—There accordingly the poor man lay, but as he was not in a condition to complain, the people of the house never once adverted to the state of his extremities, which had been all the while exposed to the heat of the fire—until signs of animation began actually to declare themselves, at the distance of two or three hours.—It was then discovered to the great horror and astonishment of all parties, that the man's feet were literally roasted; and however much the circumstances may have contributed to his restoration, there can be no doubt that he must be a cripple for life—*Glasgow Herald.*

Mint Establishment.—One of the papers contains a noiice that "*a new Mint Establishment* is about to be erected in Philadelphia," and states that a lot of land had been purchased by the government on which to place the buildings. A genius who might be mistaken for the original of Johnson's "Literary Character" was studying the paragraph at the corner of Congress street, and after a silent contemplation of several minutes, gave the paper to his companion requesting him to observe how much earlier in the year they got their *juleps* at the South than in Boston.

Boston Paper.

A Dilemma.—A man the other day, speaking of the backwardness of the spring said—"We shall never have warm weather as long as the snow continues on the mountains—and I'm certain the snow will never get off the mountains until it is warm weather."

Journal of the Times.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branch in Baltimore and Washington, are in circulation; they are well executed, the engraving is good, and the paper is very good. They are most defective in the numbering and filling up,

Balt. Gaz.

A canal steam boat has been invented in Ohio which is said to answer the purpose admirably.—The boat is built double and the wheel plays between them under the main deck, so that the sides of the canal are not injured by the motion of water. It is calculated to sail four miles an hour, and is spoken of as a useful invention.

A recent English publication asserts that whales that have been harpooned in the Greenland seas, have afterwards been found and identified in the Pacific Ocean; from which it contends that there must exist a North-West passage through the polar seas.

Mr. Williams, the Solicitor, who was sentenced to death at last Lancaster Assizes, for forging a deed has been reprieved.

Philosophy.—"Do you think," says Cicero, "that those preceipts of morality had any influence, except in a very few instances, upon the men who speculated, wrote, and disputed concerning them? No: who is there of all the philosophers whose mind and manners were conformed to the dictates of right reason! Who of them ever made his philosophy the law and rule of his life, and not merely an occasion of displaying his own ingenuity? On the contrary, many of them have been slaves to the vilest lusts."—*National Preacher.*

Accident.—Last week as the Driver of a Hack belonging to Mr. Thomas G. Hall, of this city, with a lady and gentleman in it, passed a well on the road to Columbia, S. C. 6 miles from this place, he stopped to water his horses. He gave the lines to the passenger and went behind the carriage to untie his bucket. While thus engaged, one of the horses, fretted by the heat, rubbed off his bridle, and the lady at the same moment, and for the like reason, taking off her bonnet, frightened the horse who dashed forward with his mate, and the well being badly covered and very wide, both horses were precipitated to the bottom, 55 feet deep. The passengers remained unhurt. The *screams* of the distressed horses in their dying agonies were heard by a gentleman at the distance of three fourths of a mile, who declared they were the most awful sounds he ever heard.

Augusta Courier.

Philadelphia, May 6.

Advantages of Newspapers.—A person riding very rapidly early yesterday morning, was, when in the vicinity of Fourth and Wood Streets, thrown by the stumbling of his horse, violently upon the pavement, his head coming first in contact. By great good luck, a quantity of newspapers had been deposited in his hat for leisure reading—a copy of the National Intelligencer, National Journal, the United States Gazette, and one or two others of equal size—these served to break the force of the fall; so that, though stunned and badly bruised, he escaped a fracture of the skull.

The person thus injured returns his thanks to those who relieved him from his embrrassing situation, and especially to the gentleman who conveyed him from the street, and ministered to his recovery. *U. S. Gazette.*

On Thursday night, of the 7th inst. the Bank at Pawtucket' R. I. was broken open, and its contents, consisting of $1 and 32 cents, were stolen. Whether this was all the cash on hand or not does not appear.

The Boston Bulletin, a genuine Jackson paper, and edited, as we believe, by a gentleman—by which expression we mean, an individual who takes principle for his guide, and sets some value on his own character for truth and consistency—contained, on the 15th of January, the following sentence:

"We are by no means in favor of removing a faithful and deserving public servant whose subsistence depends upon his official emolument."

We have no doubt that the feellings of the Editor of the Bulletin would be greatly shocked if he could see and understand the amount of individual distress which has been already caused by the removal of faithful and deserving public servants, whose subsistence depended upon their official emolument.

The same Editor in the same paper, says:

"Men who have displayed no instances of zeal for the *principles* which have recently triumphed, *other than a perpetual outpouring of bitter abuse concerning persons*,—of cut-throat epithets, alike intended for friend or foe, as self interest might dictate, or hopes or fears prevail, will not we trust in heaven, and in the virtues of the Government, be suffered either to giude the dispersing bosom or to pick and choose stations for themselves, as rewards for malignant virulence and envious self-conceit."

Let the Editor think of the appointments of Amos Kendall, Isaac Hill, M. M. Noah, &c. and the influence of Duff Green and he will retract the sentence which succeeds the above and which run thus:

"It is not thus we are certain, that the nation, will be ruled under the administration of a man like Jackson. They who expect to find in him any thing like subserviency to narrow views, any thing like tampering with the great duties before him—of which let them remember he is not ignorant—will ere long, be translated from a state, of greedy expectation to a state of egregious disappaintment."

Such was the picture of General Jackson in office, sketched by the imagination of the Editor of the Bulletin. Will he be good enough to give us another sketch of the General, as facts have placed him before the Editor. He does not appear to have porperly appreciated the character of the leader under whom he has enlisted. *Nat. Journal.*

A New Jersey Editor publishes as something *remarkable*, that one of his patrons has stopped his paper because it advocated temperance.—If he has lost but one subscriber by advocating temperance he is much more fortunate than many of his contemporaries; that is, if his intemperate subscribers ever pay him.

Married,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Robert H. Morrison, Burch Chesher, Esq. of the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, to Miss Jane Henderson, daughter of Andrew Henderson, Esq. of Mecklenburg.

In this county, by Samuel Marlin, Esq. on the 14th inst. Mr. Peter Trexler to Miss Julia Ann Murray.

OBITUARY,

On the morning of the 15th of May, JOHN THOMAS, of Iredell county, in the 75th year of his age. The subject of this notice became a Soldier in the revolutionary war, in his 23d year through life he has sustained a character of uprightness and integrity, he was an affectionate husband a provident parent. As the last struggle drew near, his hopes became firmer and brighter, he expressed an entire willingness to depart, committing all his concerns temporal and eternal into the hand of his God; for some hours before his death he enjoyed the proper exercise of his mental faculties until within half an hour before the closing scene, he exhorted those who stood around his dying bed, to prepare for death and Judgment; how solemn the exhortation, prepare to meet thy God, proceeding from the lips of one who is in the act of passing the dark valley and shadow of death: let every reader of these lines remember that they too must pass the same gloomy vale, where hope and fear ends and certainty commences.

Fayetteville Market, May 20.

Cotton, 7½ a 8, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 5 a 6; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 a 2 50; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 8 75, prime 10; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 42 a 42½; whiskey 25 a 27; wheat, $1.

United States Bank Notes 1½ to 1¾ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, May 16.

Cotton, 8 a 10; flour, 6¾ a 7; corn, 40 a 44 oats, 35 a 38; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 32 a 34; northern gin, 30 a 35; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9, bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 40; T. Island, 48; sugar Mucovado, 8 a 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32.

Richmond, May 18.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 42½ a 45, flour 5 87½ a 6 50, wheat 1.00, apple brandy, 40 a 45, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis..S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

GRAND CHAPTER.

THE seventh Annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North-Carolina, will be held in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 23d of June next.

ALEX. J. LAWRENCE, C. Sec'ry.

May 20, 1829.

☞ Editors in this State friendly to Masonry are requested to give the above an insertion.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

April Term, 1829.

William W. Erwin and Sons, vs. Cyrus Erwin. } Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Robert H. Erwin and William A. Erwin. Judgment by default and Enqury.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cyrus Erwin, the defendant in this suit is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ORDERED, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Burke at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next and answer plead or demur or final judgment will be entered against said defendant. *Attest.* J. E. MIRES, Clk.

6t62.

ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT THE

SALISBURY

MEDICAL AND DRUG STORE,

AN extensive and well selected assortment of *Drugs & Medicines*; ALSO, *Paints, Stationery, Perfumery* and the best of *Wines and Liquors*, selected expressly for medical purposes. All of which will be disposed of on advantageous terms, for cash, or on a short credit, to punctual customers.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

☞ Particulars hereafter.

May 11, 1829. 32.

Fresh Goods—*Cheap Goods!*

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of

SPRING & *Summer Goods*, *Hard Ware* AND GROCERIES,

containing almost every article usually found in Stores, bought for cash and selected by himself with care, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a full supply and as low, for cash, as any in the place, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

May, 1829.—6t38.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE SURVIVOR OF RONCESVALLES.

"Let me die, Sancho, if any thing lucky will befall us to-night," said the renowned Don Quixotte, when, on the occasion of his visit to the city of Tohoco in quest of the peerless Dulcinea, he met a labourer in the morning, trudging along to the measure of the ballad of Roncesvalles. "Don't you hear what that peasant is singing?" Sancho, however, was more philosophical in his feelings, and apprehended as little danger from what the peasant was singing, as from any other ballad, "with regard to their good or evil fortunes." There were many Spanish versions of the ballad of the battle of Roncesvalles; and that to which it is supposed Don Quixotte alluded begins, according to a very homely translation by Mr. Rodd, lamenting the fate of the twelve French peers who lost their lives in that celebrated battle, thus:—

Ill you fared at Roncesvalles
Frenchmen, fate your glory crossed;
There your peers in battle perished
There your king his honour lost.

The remainder of the ballad is confined to the adventures of the celebrated and gallant Guarinos, admiral of France; and being rendered into English prose, runs as follows:

The fight of Roncesvalles—that fatal battle, in which Charlemagne lost the high renown which a series of votaries and deeds of noble daring had gained him, and in which his peers lost their lives—was over. The richest trophy which the Moors had won was the person of the gallant Guarinos, the admiral of France, whom they carried away with them as their captive. He had been found on the field, faint with his exertions and the loss of blood; and discovering that he lived only by convulsive breathing, which at intervals broke from his mangled breast. As soon as he was restored to life by the care of the Moorish physicians, the victorious chieftains who had been engaged in the battle began to prefer each their claim to the possession of the noble prisoner. So loud and various were their claims, that it was soon found to be impossible either to adjust or satisfy them, and it was at length, decided by the king that the claimants should cast lots for the prize which each of them desired to win. The impartiality of this method recommended it to the warriors, and chance gave the custody of the Admiral Guarinos to the Prince Marlotes, who immediately began to exercise the rights of a master over the warrior, whom chance had placed in his power.

The prowess and military skill of the Admiral had been so often and so dearly felt by the Moors, that Marlotes knew it was of the highest importance to the success of the cause in which he was engaged, to secure the aid of so potent and influencial an agent. With a view, therefore to conciliate him as the first step towards gaining him over, the Moorish chieftain changed his captivity, and took him from the miserable place in which he had been kept since the battle, into his own pallace. Kindness and courtesy, and all the blandishments of a refined and studied politeness, were put in practice the stubborn virtue of Guarinos, who, although he felt grateful for the ease he enjoyed, did not yet value it so highly as to barter for it his Christian faith and his knightly honor. In vain did Marlotes offer him his two daughters in marriage, with a large train of male and female slaves, a palace, and revenues, which far surpassed the wealth he had possessed in his own land. In vain did he represent to him that power almost unlimited should be placed within his reach, if he would renounce the faith of Christ and embrace that of Mahomet. At first a short and earnest, but at the same time courteous, refusal of the honor which the Moor offered, by giving his daughters to be the captive's wives, was the only reply which the Christian warrior gave. When, however, Marlotes pressed his request still further, and his entreaties and arguments began to assume the form of commands and threats, Guarinos indignantly rebuked him for having put upon him the affront of believing for a moment that he would so far degrade himself as to renounce his religion. The Moor left his prisoner in such a mood as convinced the latter he had nothing further to hope from his clemency, but every thing to fear from his revenge.

A very short time sufficed to convince Guarinos that his fears were too well founded. Some of the soldiers of Marlotes appeared in his chamber, and loading him with manacles, dragged him to the common jail of the city, where he was left in a close and solitary prison. Weeks, months, and years, rolled on without bringing any mitigation of his sufferings; and yet hope and Christian fortitude enabled him to bear up against the evils with which fate had afflicted him. Many a sigh, and sometimes a groan, would escape him, as he looked up through the bars of his miserable dungeon window, and saw the clear blue sky, and thought of the sunny fields of France, and of the companions of his warlike deeds—the glorious twelve, who had fallen through the treachery of the felon Ganelon, in the bloody fight of Roncesvalles. Bitter and burning thoughts flew through his brain, as he contrasted his present forlorn and helpless condition with his former noble state; and his nerves thrilled, and his bosom swelled as though it would burst the ignoble bonds which held him. But patience—the stern virtue, which prisoners learn perforce to practice—calmed, if it could not console him.

The great Moorish festival of the Beiram had arrived, and all the inhabitants of the city were joyously availing themselves of the licence which this occasion afforded them to revel and enjoy their sports. Even the Christians and the Jews, who dwelt within the town, although they did not regard the Beiram as a religious ceremony, were not less willing to observe it as an occasion of rejoicing than the Islamites themselves; and the whole city was like one large fair, in which all classes of the people were assembled and engaged in diverting themselves. The shouts of mirth and revelry fell on the ear of Guarinos, as he lay in his lone captivity, and his gall rose at the thought that the cruel paynims who kept him wasting his manhood in so base a bondage were themselves full of mirth and freedom.

Among the sports of the day was one which was a great favorite with the Moorish people. A gigantic figure was built up of wood, and made so strong that it required great force and dexterity to throw it down. Against this the Moorish horseman ran with their lances, and although the most distinguished among them essayed their prowess against the *tablados*, as it was called, it resisted all their efforts. The laughter and jeers of the common people who had assembled to witness this trial of the warrior's skill, rose in a tumult of derision at each successive failure.—Marlotes. who had expected that this would be the most effective of of the triumphs of the day; and who had been most particularly desirous that the general populace of his city should see, that they might respect, the force of his warriors, was enraged beyond measure at their repeated failures. His anger transported him beyond the bounds of common prudence, and he swore that the jousts should be continued, that none of the cavaliers, nor even of the spectators, should depart from the spot, and that no food should be brought to them. As he had power enough to enforce so senseless an edict, his slavish subjects were compelled to obey; and a strong cordon of his guards was instantly ranged round the lists.

The jocund shouts were now changed to wailing and complaint. The women loudly uttered their anger and discontent, and the men less vehemently swore dark and bitter oaths against the tyrant whom they feared too much openly to rebel against. With a feeling of desparation they prepared to renew their efforts, but either they had exhausted their strength, or the angry emotions to which Marlotes' edict gave rise, baffled their attempts. They tried in vain; the *tablados* seemed to be like a rock, and defied all their efforts. At every failure the people set up a shout of derision and anger against the cavalier who had been unsuccessful, so that at length few persons could be found to try.

Guarinos' prison was near the city wall, just beyond which the list had been placed. As he meditated upon his evil destiny, the various shouts of the people had reached him. The changes in their expressions lately had roused his curiosity; he thought that something was going wrong, and although their joy was to him nothing, the disappointment of his enemies excited his desire to know what had caused it. He called to the jailor, who was on the battlement above his cell, to know the reason of the mournful shouts. A long acquaintance with him had softened the heart of this man, who was not the worst of his race, and he told the captive shortly of Marlotes' edict, and the despair of the jousters.

"Mother of Heaven!" cried Guarinos, had I but the steed and the weapons that were mine when treachery delivered me into the paynim's hands, I would beat down this *tablados* at one blow."

The jailer laughed aloud. "Braggards, you Christians are ever," he cried; "and neither pain, nor prison, nor stripes, nor starvations can drive the practice of boasting out of you. Here have you been lying for seven years in this jail, with no other exercise for your arms than to brush away the summer flies that disturb your *seista*, and yet you persuade yourself that you can do that which the nervous and well trained strength of our best chieftains cannot."

"Put me to the proof," exclaimed "Guarinos, and if I fail deal me the "doom of a vain coward."

"Nay," an it rested with me thou should'st try, an it were only to cure thee of vaunting," said the jailer.

"Why, then," rejoined Guarinos, "for the love of Heaven—or, if that moves thee not, by your hopes of Alla's blessing, and your Prophet's intercession—bear me a message to your Lord Marlotes. Say to him thus—'Guarinos, France's admiral, greete you as he may, and craves you will let be given to him the armour, and the lance, and the axe, he wore on the day he first became your prisoner. Order that his steed shall once more be his, and he engages to throw down at one blow the *tablados*, which scorns the prowess of your Moorish warriors. If he shall fail, he is willing to devote himself to death, and to acquit his captors of all stain in dooming him.'"

"By the Prophet's tomb, then," cried the jailor, "thou shalt have thy way; for though I hate thee not, I am heartily tired of thy vain swaggering."

The jailor hastened to the place in which Marlotes was, and told his errand to one of the nobles in attendance on his person. It immediately occurred to this satrap that an opportunity now offered of diverting the king's rage, and of giving him an object with which he might glut it. He instantly admitted the jailor, and bade him do his errand.

Marlotes heard it, and his fury was excited tenfold. Almost choking with passion, he ordered the horse and armour to be sought, and Guarinos to be brought before him. The armour was soon found, for it had been laid up in the public arsenal, where it was exhibited as a sort of trophy; but as it had been untouched during the whole period of Guarinos' captivity, it was covered with the rust and dirt it had collected during so many years. The horse was discovered with great difficulty. When first taken it had been intended to make him useful as a war horse; but every attempt to mount him was made in vain. He plunged, kicked, and bit at every one who approached him; and after all efforts had been made to tame him, he was sent to draw a lime cart in the fortification. This drudgery he submitted to, but never from the moment of his entering the Moorish city had any human being been able to mount him. Now, however, he was released from his laborious work, and was brought into the court yard of the palace.—At the same time Guarinos was led from his prison before the king.

The iron hand of captivity had wrought strange changes in the person of the noble paladin. His uncombed hair hung in matted locks over his forehead; his beard, grizzled and untrimmed, stood out from his chin, with each particular hair curling with ire. His face pale with the long absence he had endured from the light of day, and his eyes lighted up with a lustre that had as much of wildness as of fire—his limbs were thin, and spare diet had reduced some of the roundness of his muscular form—and yet, as he strode into Marlotes' presence, with firm gait and erect head, there was a nobleness in his apperrance which bespoke his conscious superiority over the crouching slaves by whom he was surrounded.—Marlotes felt the influence of his presence, but veiling under an affected scorn, the fear and hatred which he experienced at the sight of his illused captive, he repeated to him the message which the jailor had delivered, and asked Guarinos if he was content to abide by the proposition which had been made in his name.

"I have said it," replied Guarinos, who was determined to give no outward indication but by his silence, of the contempt in which he held the Moors.

Marlotes then bidding the headsman prepare his axe and block for the execution of Guarinos, which he took to be certain, he bade the guards lead him to the court-yard where his steed and his armour awaited him.

When Guarinos saw the noble animal who had so often borne him in the chase and in the battle, and whose courage and strength had never failed, now standing before him lean and jaded, his ribs standing out, and the marks of stripes on his hide, he felt an emotion which his own sufferings had seldom been able to excite. The tears started to his eyes, but with an instant exertion they were dashed away. He called to the horse, and at his well known voice the beast neighed, pricked up his ears, and came towards him delightedly. The change in the animal's appearance was instantaneous; his head was raised, his eyes lively, his nostrils dilated, and his bound firm and light as an antelope's. Guarinos motioned for his armour, which being brought he put on—not however without some difficulty, from the rivets being rusted, and the straps having stiffened with long disuse. At length he mounted; and, with his lance in his hand, his good axe at his saddle bow, and with the helm from which his faded plume streamed to the wind on his head, turned towards the city gate. He was followed by an immense crowd of people. Marlotes and his court rode slowly after; and the public executioner, with his assistants, closed the rear.

Arrived at the ground, the lists were cleared, and the Moorish herald made proclamation of the terms on which the trial had been granted to Guarinos. A shout of derision was set up by the spectators at the sight of the paladin and his miserable equipage; and yet the more experienced soldiers whispered to each other that he held his lance and sate his steed like a man who knew the usages of war. The *tablados* was then pointed out to him, the distance of the course marked out, and the trumpets sounded for the charge.—Guarinos crossed himself devoutly like a Christian knight; and uttering a short prayer to the Virgin, he gave his charger the reins and the spurs, at the same moment grasping firmly his lance, he directed his whole force against the Moorish trophy. The noise of the blow sounded like the discharge of a culverin; the lance broke into unaccountable shivers; but the *tablados*, rocking upon its base, fell, and in its fall crushed several of the Moors, who had imprudently stationed themselves behind it, in firm conviction that the Christian's charge must be in vain.

A murmur of anger and surprise burst from the crowd. Marlotes raised himself in his stirrups to give command to his guard to sieze upon Guarinos; but ere he could utter the words, one bound of his noble steed had brought the paladin before him. Guarinos' uplifted axe decended on his turban, and the Saracen's cleft head was immediately afterwards rolling on the ground.—Before the mulitude had recovered from the astonishment which this exploit begat, the paladin rode at the nearest entrance of the lists, smiting the guards who pressed around him, dealing death and destruction wherever his blows lighted. In an incredibly short space of time he had passed the bounds; the river was before him, and, without pause his steed dashed into the waters, and had reached the opposite side before his pursuers could come up to the brink. The river was more than a bowshot over, and Guarinos stood, for a moment, to cast defiance to the teeth of the Moors. For a minute he alighted; and, after girthing his horse tighter, he again vaulted into the saddle, and was in a few moments out of sight.

He rode without stint or stay until he reached the French territories. Having taken the necessary repose for himself and his charger, he proceeded more gently, but still rapidly, to the French King's court, where he presented himself in the same garb as he had worn in his captivity, and covered with his rusty armour, as the SURVIVOR OF RONCESVALLES.

DEFINITIONS—A clever writer in the United States Gazette, has given half a column of wit in the shape of "Definitions." Some of them appear to have a local, but the following may have a universal application.

FINE LADIES AND SHOP BOYS.—Machines to carry dry goods from one part of the city to another.

FRIENDSHIP.—A covenant between people not to do each other any harm.

PATRIOTISM.—Like honesty, seldom owned by him who boasts its possession.

ELECTIONEERING.—Neglecting your own business and making a fool of yourself to attend the interest of knaves.

ELEVENTH HOURISM.—Waiting until the victuals are cooked and the table nearly spread, then rushing forward and carrying off the dinner.

Editorial pensions.—President Jackson has already distributed among ten influential editors and contributors to newspapers engaged in his service the moderate sum of $99,000, to be annually paid to said editors. This is by no means to be construed into subsidizing the press though it was a most outrageous piece of bribery for Mr. Clay to take the publication of the laws from six newspapers and give this patronage amounting to $600, to his partisans.

Providence American.

From the Salem Register.

"I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE."

I like to see young men gallanting ladies through the streets with cigars in their mouths. Ton.

I like to see young men somking cigars in a room without knowing whether it is agreeable or not. Civility.

I like to see persons spirting the juice of tobacco over the floor of a house.—Pretty clean.

I like to see young men and boys drinking liquor in a bar-room. It looks well.

I like to see young persons with brandy blossoms on their face. They will soon bloom.

I like to see young men and boys cursing and swearing in the streets. Indication of sense.

I like to see persons when entering a church, walk as if they were killing ants. Practice.

I like to see young persons staring about the church as though their heads were set on pivots. They wish to hear more than see.

I like to see young people disturb a congregation by getting up and going out before its over. Gentility.

I like to see young men stopping up the path to prevent people from coming out from church. Good behaviour.

I like to see young people freighting news about the town instead of minding their own business. A mere kindness.

I like to see people know more about other person's business than they do of it themselves. Good citizens.

I like to see people contract debts and forget to pay them Knowing how to live.

I like to see stores filled with men, an boys at night puffing their borrowed cigars till they raise quite a cloud. They love society.

I like to see whole families run to the door when a stranger passes by. Good breeding.

I like to see persons filling up the paths so that the ladies have to go in the mud. That shows good manners.

PRY.

LORD CHATHAM.

"He was a man endowed with qualities to captivate a nation, and subdue a popular assembly.—Bold and unhesitating in the part he was to take upon every public question, he was the master of a loud but harmonious voice, a commanding eye, and unrivalled energy, but at the same time propriety of language, and a light of imagination which flashed from him with brilliant splendour and was gone ere any one could pronounce that the speaker was fanciful of digressive. Upon every important subject he appealed to some common and inspiring sentiment; the feling of national honor, disgust at political corruption, care of popular liberty, contempt of artifice, or hatred of oppression. But provided the topic were animating and affective, he little cared whether it were on which a wise patriot could honestly dilate: a vulgar prejudice served his turn as well as an ancient and useful privilege: he countenanced every prevailing delusion; and hurried the nation to war, not as a necessary evil, but as an honorable choice. Above all, he loved to nurse the popular jealousy of France; and it was upon his means of gratifying this feeling that he seemed to build his hopes of future power. Ever ready to be the mouth-piece of the cry or the clamor of the hour, he could be as inconsistent as the multitude itself, in his early days, when reproached with his change of opinon, he pleaded honest conviction of error, after he had acquied authority, he faced down his accusers with a 'glare of his eye and the hardihood of his denial. Nor, although he assumed a tone of virtue superior to his age was he more scrupulous than others in political intrigue; but his object was higher. Instead of bartering *his* conscience for a large salary or a share of patronage, he aimed at undivided power, the fame of a great orator, to be the fear of every cabal, and the admiration of a whole people."

Russell's Europe.

The dwelling house and kitchen of Doctor Jno. K. Farmer of Athens, Tenn. together with the most valuable furniture medicines and books, were consumed by fire on the night of the 30th of last month. The family were asleep when the fire was discovered and escaped with much difficulty so far had the flames spread before the alarm was given. The house appears to have been set on fire by a negro girl living in the family.

The militia of Ohio, according to recent returns, consisting of infantry, riflemen, calvalry, &c. amounts to 111,783.